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Signed this 20th day of June 2001

S. POTTS

Director

For and on behalf of RWS Group plc



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Reactor for a cooling installation

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Description

The invention relates to a reactor for a cooling
20 installation for performing an adsorption and
desorption process and having the features of the
preamble of claim 1, the pair of substances involved
preferably consisting of zeolite and water. The
zeolite, by reason of its hygroscopic characteristics,
25 adsorbs water vapor with great briskness, so that fresh
water vapor must be produced in order to re-establish
the physical equilibrium. As a result of the
vaporization heat drawn from the surroundings the water
cools and forms ice. During this process the zeolite
30 (the adsorbent) becomes charged with water (the
adsorbate) until a saturation limit is reached. The
saturation limit is reached when the adsorption
capacity of the zeolite is exhausted. In order to
restore this, heat energy must be supplied to the
35 zeolite in excess of a certain temperature range.
Thus, heating the zeolite to a temperature of approx.
200 to 250°C leads to expulsion of the water vapor.
The generally granulated or globular zeolite is then
hygroscopic again and once more ready to absorb water

vapor, until such time as a new state of physical equilibrium is established.

It is essential for proper efficiency of the cooling installation that the zeolite can rapidly absorb the water vapor forming in the evaporator and also that it rapidly releases this again. The water vapor absorption is assisted by the strongest possible negative pressure (vacuum) in the housing containing the zeolite as packing or filling before commencement of the adsorption process.

The object of the invention is to provide measures, by means of which the greatest possible amount of heat per unit time can be transmitted to the zeolite during the desorption phase, so that it likewise gives off (desorbs) the adsorbed water as rapidly as possible.

To achieve this object the invention proposes that at least one inner vessel containing the zeolite be arranged in the housing and that it have a vessel wall, which is air and water vapor-permeable, and that at least one heating element be arranged inside the inner vessel.

According to the invention the zeolite in the housing is not in the direct form of a packing, but for its part is rather arranged in at least one additional vessel or inner vessel with air and water vapor-permeable vessel wall. Compared to a conventional packing, this significantly increases the effective surface of the zeolite in relation to the water vapor in the adsorption process and the desorption process, so that both the water vapor absorption capacity of the zeolite and the facilities for expelling the water vapor from the zeolite are improved.

In further development of the invention it is proposed that multiple inner vessels, each with air and water vapor-permeable vessel wall be arranged in the housing. The length of the said inner

vessels is as large as possible in relation to their cross sectional dimensions. The inner vessels are cylindrical or rod-shaped, for instance. They may also be polygonal in cross section.

5 The vessel wall of the inner vessels is preferably composed of a wire mesh, which securely holds together the zeolite packing composed of granulate or globules.

Further features of the invention are set out in the subordinate claims and the description in
10 connection with the drawing.

The invention will be described in more detail below with reference to examples of embodiments represented in the drawing, in which:

Fig. 1: shows a schematic diagram of a cooling
15 installation;

Fig. 2: shows a section through a reactor;

Fig. 3: shows a top view of the reactor after removal of its cover;

Fig. 4: shows a detail of the reactor to a larger
20 scale;

Fig. 5: shows a top view of heat-conducting elements and

Fig. 6: shows a section through some of the heat-conducting elements along the line VI-VI in Fig. 5.

25 A cooling installation 1 according to Figure 1 comprises a first reactor 2 serving for the accommodation of zeolite and a second reactor 3, likewise serving for the accommodation of zeolite, which reactors are alternatively connected by way of
30 valves 4 and 5 to a vessel 6 containing a certain quantity of water. The vessel 6 includes parts 7 of a heat exchanger, which makes use of the low temperature generated in the vessel 6.

Both reactors 2 and 3 are further connected by
35 valves 8 to at least one vacuum generator 9. Both reactors 2 and 3 can be supplied with the heat necessary for the desorption process by way of feed and abstraction lines 10 and 11 and 12 and 13 respectively.

The water vapor expelled from the zeolite in the process passes through a sealable outlet opening into a heat exchanger 14, where it condenses and is collected as condensate in a receiver 15, before being returned to the vessel 6.

In contrast to a cooling installation with a single reactor, the cooling installation 1 with two or more reactors permits continuous or virtually continuous operation. Further valves and the like also represented in Figure 1 are of no further interest in the context of the invention.

The two reactors 2 and 3 are essentially identical in design and according to Figure 2 comprise a housing 17, provided with an insulation 16, with a base 18 and a cover 19. The base 18 has a suction opening 20 for the water vapor from the vessel 6.

In the example of an embodiment represented in Figures 2 and 3, multiple inner vessels 22 containing zeolite are situated in the interior 21 of the housing 17. Each inner vessel 22 has a length L, which is very large in relation to its cross sectional dimensions and may be in the order of 1 to 5 to 1 to 10 or more.

By virtue of its dimensions the inner vessel 22 is rod-shaped. It is preferably cylindrical and may in principle also be polygonal in cross section.

Each inner vessel 22 has a vessel wall 23, which is air and water vapor-permeable. The vessel wall 23 is suitably composed of a wire mesh 24, as shown in Figure 4.

A loose packing 26 of granulated or globular zeolite 27 is situated in the interior 25 of the inner vessel(s) 22. Heating devices 28 are also arranged in the interior 25 of each inner vessel 22.

The heating device 28 comprises a heating element 29, which suitably extends along the axis 30 of each inner vessel 22. The heating element 29 may be an electrical heating element.

In principle, however, the heating device 28 may also comprise a heating tube corresponding to the

heating element 29, which tube serves to carry a hot liquid such as heating oil along the axis 30 of the inner vessel 22.

5 In order to promote the heat transfer from the heating element 29 or the heating tube to the zeolite 27, heat-conducting elements 31 are arranged in the packing 26 composed of zeolite 27 and are connected to the heating element 29 or the heating tube.

10 The heat-conducting elements 31 are fin or disk shaped.

In principle, the heat-conducting elements 31 may also consist of a copper wire mesh, or they comprise a metal network, which surrounds the heating element 29 and is arranged in such a way that the zeolite 27 is to
15 a large extent positively embedded in the metal network.

As Figure 3 shows, multiple inner vessels 22 are arranged in the housing 17 at intervals from one another. Accordingly, the arrangement of the heating
20 elements 29 or heating tubes for the hot liquid/heating oil is rotationally symmetrical. At the end faces of the housing 17 the heating tubes are each connected to one another by coupling pieces 33 and 34 in the most rotationally symmetrical arrangement possible and are
25 connected to the lines 10 and 11 and 12 and 13 respectively. The lines 10 and 11 and 12 and 13 serve as feed or return line respectively and in each case are connected at an end face 35 of the housing 17 to the heating tubes and/or coupling pieces 33 located in
30 its interior 21.

The two Figures 5 and 6 finally show yet another heat-conducting element 40, which surrounds a heating element 29 or a heating tube forming a positive interlock and comprises radially arranged rods 41.
35 According to Figure 6 the rods 41 are arranged at short intervals one above another and on the outside are connected to one another by means of connecting pieces 42. Further connecting pieces 43 connect each of the rods 41 in one plane, as shown in Figure 5.

The rods 41 and the connecting pieces 42 and 43 of the heat-conducting element 40 are each composed of a highly thermally conductive material and are therefore capable of abstracting the heat from the heating element 29 outwards to the zeolite located there. The dimensions of the heating conducting element 40 are matched to the dimensions of the interior 25 of the inner vessel(s) 22.